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SILVERWARE FOR HOLIDAYS.
Full Line of
Hawke's Celebrated Spectacles.
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235 Oklahoma Ave., Rear Land Office

The Guthrie Daily Leader.

Complete New Line of
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Watch and Clock Repairing.
Engraving a Specialty.
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VOL. 1

GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1893.

NO. 310

\$125 ORGAN GIVEN AWAY!

PATRONIZE

MURRAY & WILLIAMS,

And get a chance on an elegant \$125 Organ.

GIVEN AWAY NEW YEAR'S MORNING.

We give one chance with every dollar's worth of goods purchased at our store.

We have the finest line of

**Watches,
Jewelry,
Pianos,
Organs, and
Musical Instruments**

In Oklahoma, and at prices to suit
purchasers. Give us a trial and be
convinced.

Corner First St. and Oklahoma Ave. Next to Guthrie National Bank.

M. Sporleder WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repairing.

All Goods and Work Warranted.

109 West Harrison Avenue.

INFERNAL MACHINES

EMPEROR WILLIAM GETS ONE
AS A PRESENT.

IT WAS FORWARDED FROM FRANCE.

CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI ALSO GETS ONE—
HE WAS PACKED IN SMALL BOXES
AND CHARGED WITH NITRO-
GLYCERINE—ONLY BY ACCIDENT
WAS THEIR NATURE
DISCOVERED.

REUTERS, Nov. 29.—Inferral machines
charged with nitro-glycerine, were
sent last Saturday to the Emperor
William and Chancellor von Caprivi
and it was only by accident in both
cases that the nature of the boxes was
discovered. As it was the miscreant
or miscreants did not accomplish their
deadly purpose.

The best of the police force of the
empire have been out to work on the
case, but so far have been unable to
find a clue.

Both deadly boxes were sent from
Orleans. They were exactly alike and
were accompanied by unsigned let-
ters, which declared that the contents
of the boxes were samples of a won-
derful radish seed. Each box was six
inches long and two inches deep.

The letter and inferral machine for
the emperor were delivered at the of-
fice of the emperor's chief cabinet,
where some of the contents of the box,
investigated carefully, discovered its
real nature and soon managed to ren-
der it harmless.

In attempting to open the box sent
to the chancellor, with a pocket knife,
Major Edmeyer, the chancellor's
aide-de-camp, noticed that grains of
gunpowder were falling out of it.
This made him suspicious that the box
contained a bomb and he called the
police expert, who found, in the
interior a hammer kept down by
bands of india rubber and so arranged
that if the box was opened the hammer
would fall and strike the cap of a
nitro glycerine cartridge the length of
a finger. The whole thing was
skillfully made.

Chancellor von Caprivi's inferral
machine proved to be similar to the
one which was exploded at Spandau
last summer.

The letter which accompanied the
inferral machine which was sent to
Chancellor von Caprivi, read as fol-
lows:

I have the honor to forward you samples of
an astonishing kind of radish seed, which is
usually sown in December and gathered in
February. This kind is not affected by frost.
Respectfully, the assurance of my perfect con-
sideration.

G. DECHASTRE, 17 Rue Boullogne.

MURDERED BY DYNAMITE.

A Member of an Irish Secret Society
Shot Dead—Police Fear Outrage.

DUBLIN, Nov. 29.—John Mearns, de-
scribed as a grocer's assistant out of
employment, has been arrested on
suspicion of having murdered Patrick
Reed, a bricklayer, found shot last
night near Rogerson's quay.

The police, who had been working
up the case of the box of dynamite
found outside the walls of the
Albion barracks, saw three men,
said to belong to Cardiff, near the
quay last night. Some time later
revolver shots were heard and when
the police reached the spot they found
Reed dead.

Reed was well known to the police
as a member of a secret society which
had long given the authorities serious
trouble, and the police believe that he
was shot by his companions because
they feared he would divulge impor-
tant secrets regarding outrages during
the past year.

If you want prints or wall paper,
call on Little & Co. See ad elsewhere
in this paper.

INCOME TAX.

Consul Monaghan Reports on Its Work-
ing in Saxony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—J. C. Mon-
aghan, consul at Chemnitz, makes a
report on income tax in Saxony.
Incomes of less than 300
marks (\$71.40) in Prussia the
exempt are under 900 marks
(\$214.20), and Saxony wants to
exempt all below 800 marks (\$190.40),
which would abolish the present
lowest five grades. The taxes on the
smallest three grades are very small,
from 10c to 40c. Their removal would
relieve 43 per cent of all persons taxed
and reduce the total income tax only
3 per cent. All those paying the
grades of tax above the lowest three
grades are voters—that is, all who pay
on incomes of \$112.50 or over. To
take the tax off of incomes up to
\$166.60 or off the lowest five grades
would relieve 68 per cent of all those
taxed and cost the state only 1.5 per
cent of the total income tax.

The tax comes heaviest on the middle
classes. Incomes of \$725 pay a tax of
\$18 and incomes of \$1,450 a tax of \$45.
Teachers, small tradesmen and me-
chanics, the backbone of the nation,
Consul Monaghan says, pay a tax of
\$5, 10 or \$10.

The conservatives in Germany pro-
pose to abolish the tax on the middle
classes and leave the very high and
very low rates. It is proposed to cover
losses by reductions on those
rates by increase in the higher
rates on incomes above \$2-
250.84. Last year on
incomes above this amount yielded 36
per cent of the total income tax, the
rate being 3 per cent on the income.
An increase to 4 or 4 1/2 per cent on
these grades would cover deficit on
lower grades and this proposal is said
to be acceptable to the conservatives.

The imposition of an imperial in-
come tax on top of these royal or
ducal income taxes, as has been pro-
posed, could hardly be collected, Mr.
Monaghan thinks, and would drive
capital from the country. In Saxony
small incomes pay from 1-5 to 1 per
cent, while the rich pay no more than
3 per cent. The consul says: "It has
worked very successfully and has in
the main, yielded safe and certain re-
sults, with little loss and less com-
plaint."

The total revenue from incomes in
Saxony is \$4,565,711, the number taxed
being 1,398,686. Under the head of
income, everything that comes yearly
on the credit side of a man's account
is taxed, but interest on debts, insur-
ance and repairs are deducted.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL L. OTIS.

The Colonel of the Twentieth Infantry
Succeeds General Canine.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The presi-
dent today appointed Colonel E. S.
Otis of the Twentieth Infantry, to be
brigadier general of the United States
army, to fill the vacancy caused by
the retirement of General Canine.

Accused Coughlin Jurors Released.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—After a consul-
tation between the attorneys in the
Coughlin trial to-day, State's Attorney
Kern said that Jurors Gates and
Wilson, charged with securing their
places on the jury by fraud, would be
dismissed by consent of the lawyers
for the defense, but would not be
prosecuted.

The Ann Arbor Case Ended.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The United
States supreme court has dismissed
for want of jurisdiction the appeal of
Lennon, the Lake Shore engineer
committed to jail for contempt of
court in refusing to handle cars of the
Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern
Michigan railway company during
the strike on that road last summer.

NEWS NOTES.

Buel Eldridge, congressman from
Michigan from 1864 to 1888, died at
Adrian, that state.

Two tramps were burned to death
in an L. & N. pump-house fire near
Bay Minette, Ala.

At Elmira, Ohio, Herman Barrows
shot his young wife and then blew
his own brains out.

An Indian territory jury at Vinita
found in favor of each a verdict.
They tossed the dollar.

Two Georgians, named Pittman and
Priebett, fought a duel near Atlanta
with a hammer and an ax. Both may
die.

President Blunt and six directors of
the defunct Madison Square bank, were
indicted by a New York grand jury.

David H. Ames, who fought with
General Jackson at New Orleans, died
at Jerseyville, Ill., aged 102 years.

A number of Dubuque, Iowa, capi-
talists propose to jump and contain
gold from river bottoms in Idaho
and British Columbia.

Sergeant W. D. Ross of the United
States signal corps at Brownsville,
Texas, committed suicide, shooting
himself through the head.

Hiram Berkey of Stillwater, Minn.,
has asked for a receiver for ex-Senator
Bryant M. Smith of Minnesota.
He says he cannot collect a debt of
\$1,000.

Treasury department officials are
speculating as to whether the Mc-
Creary Chinese bill will be obeyed in
the matter of registration any more
than the Geary law was.

The preliminary trial trip of the
new United States steamship Olympia,
built in San Francisco, showed that
she is a flyer and it is believed that
she will break the record of the New
Columbia, just finished by the Cramps.

Governor Altgeld of Illinois, has
asked Secretary of State Gresham to
secure, if possible, the return from
Costa Rica of Robert C. Huntington,
wanted at Chicago for
embezzling \$30,000 from the House
Building and Loan association, of
which he was secretary.

Out of twenty persons indicted at
Portland, Ore., among whom is Col-
lector Lobban, ex-special agent of the
treasury C. J. Mulkey and other
prominent politicians, we have
pleaded guilty to smuggling opium
and chlorian.

The navy department is making
preparations for the trial, December
20, of the first twelve of the thirteen
gunners of the battleships Indiana,
Oregon and Massachusetts. These
gunners, which are the largest ever con-
structed for the United States, were
built at the Washington gun foundry.

POSTOFFICE FIGURES

ANNUAL REPORT OF POSTMAS-
TER GENERAL BISSELL.

INTERESTING ARRAY OF STATISTICS

A Deficit of \$7,830,473 in the Current
Fiscal Year's Business—An Increase
of Over 1,200 New Postoffices—
The Civil Service Law Dis-
cussed at Considerable
Length—News Items.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The fol-
lowing is an abstract of the annual re-
port of Postmaster General Bissell:

The postmaster general, in his an-
nual statement, shows the deficiency
for the year ended June 30, 1893, was
\$5,177,171, instead of \$1,552,423, as es-
timated by Mr. Wanamaker, and that
instead of a surplus of \$873,243 for the
current fiscal year, as estimated by
Mr. Wanamaker, there will be an esti-
mated deficit of \$7,830,473. He esti-
mates the gross revenue for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1894, at \$84,497,-
748 and the gross expenditures at \$90,-
390,485, leaving an estimated deficit of
\$5,971,736, which, however, will be de-
creased \$1,250,000 from the fund taken
from the unpaid money order ac-
counts.

Although there are ninety-three addi-
tional postoffices now entitled to free
delivery service, the absence of money
renders impossible the establishment
of the system in these towns. After
a thorough trial of two and a half
years, the experiments in free deliv-
ery tried in 400 towns of populations
ranging from 500 to 4,600 have not
shown the desirability of establishing
the system, which the postmaster gen-
eral says would cause an annual out-
lay of \$10,000,000. The appropriation
of \$10,000,000 for the trial of rural
free delivery has been found inade-
quate for a fair test and the plan is
not approved.

The postmaster general, by one
stroke, has settled the carriers' over-
time question under the eight-hour
law. Claims for over time amounting
to nearly \$1,000,000 were on file in
the department when he assumed his
office. Under his order of April last,
however, postmasters have been held
so strictly accountable for the time of
their carriers that the making of over-
time has practically ceased.

He suggests that postal notes be
abolished and that the rates charged
for all domestic money orders should
be reduced and the form of order
simplified.

Great improvement is noticeable in
the star railroad and steamboat trans-
portation service, the length of the
routes being 453,832.83 miles. The
postmaster general states that his de-
sire is that, whenever the general ser-
vice can be advanced, use should be
made of rapid transit city and sub-
urban car lines. He pays much atten-
tion to the railway mail service, and
the requirements of this year will be
estimated, call for an increase of em-
ployees from 6,545 to 7,000 men. He
urges such legislation as will provide
a reasonable amount, to be paid way-
wards and minor children of railway
clerks killed while in duty.

He estimates that \$30,000 annually will
be sufficient for this purpose.

The department carried last year
301,000,000 pounds of second-class mat-
ter, an increase of 14 per cent. Con-
cerning this the postmaster general re-
marks that the increase indicates not
so much a healthy growth in the peri-
odical literature of the country as the
success of enterprising publishers in
securing the entry of many publica-
tions into this favored class that are
really not entitled to the privilege.

While Mr. Wanamaker estimated that
the profits from the sale of Columbian
stamps would be \$2,500,000, Mr. Bis-
sell's estimate is only \$1,000,000.

Concerning the fixing of government
telegraph rates, Mr. Bissell recites the
protest of the telegraph companies
against the rates fixed by Mr. Wana-
maker and the suits which have been
instituted against the government to
recover at the rates charged the pub-
lic. The rates fixed by Postmaster
General Bissell were accepted by the
companies and are about 8 per cent
below those fixed in 1885.

On June 30, 1893, there were 68,403
postoffices in the United States, an in-
crease of 1,284 over the previous year.
There are 3,600 presidential postoffices,
a net increase of 163 offices.

Mr. Bissell devotes considerable
space to a discussion of civil service
reform. There are 28,384 employees in
the classified civil service in the post-
office establishment of the govern-
ment. He makes special comment on
the wholesale discharge of Democrats
at the beginning of the last adminis-
tration.

Mr. Bissell's rule that fourth-class
postmasters shall not be removed un-
til on the expiration of four years' in-
competency he thinks will dignify the
office by placing it on a par with
presidential offices as to tenure.

The next important order made by
Mr. Bissell is the one which declared
that postmasters shall devote their
time to the duties of their office. In
this connection he states the time has
passed when a postoffice appointment
should be held as a sinecure.

In commenting on the 193 removals
made by the last administration in
the railway mail service, he says:
"This was the heaviest blow ever
dealt the civil service law, since the
effect of it was to deprive experienced
clerks from the service and to
protect in their positions a
large number of inexperienced new
appointees. It is not to be
wondered that the employees thus
summarily discharged regard the law
itself as a hateful obstruction to fair
treatment and justice. This sentiment
has recently been emphasized in the
case of many who hoped for reinstatement
four years have so far advanced
their ages that they are now ineeli-
ble even for examination under the
age limit. In this connection, how-
ever, it is to be observed that of the
1,000 and more persons appointed,
less than one-half were in the service
March 7, 1892."

The earnings of the Pacific railways
were \$1,017,845. These earnings are
not paid to the department, but are
retained by the secretary of the
treasury and stand to the credit of
the companies or their indebtedness
to the government.

The question of the enlargement of
the parcel post, so as to have it
apply especially to Great Britain and
European countries, is soon to receive
Mr. Bissell's attention.

The number of the registered mail
is shown by the fact that of 14,546,789
pieces carried during the year, actual
loss was found in only 1,316 cases of
the 3,923 complaints investigated.

Notwithstanding a lack of needful
appropriations to carry on the affairs
of the service and the change of ad-
ministration, the standard of efficiency
of the service has not only been main-
tained but has been raised over the
preceding year.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

The Principal Theme of Discussion Now
in Congress at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Of course
the principal theme of discussion in
congressional circles now is the new
tariff bill. Conservative Democrats
are figuring that the deficit caused by
the new bill will not exceed \$35,000,-
000.

They claim that in addition to the
revenue to be derived from the
stimulated importation by the relief
of articles taxed to the degree of prohibi-
tion, which they claim will amount
to from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000,
that the natural increase in importation
under the McKinley bill had not
the hard times set in would have
amounted this year to from \$5,000,000
to \$10,000,000. With the resumption
of business this increase, they think,
will be fully realized, materially re-
ducing the amount to be raised by the
internal revenue and some new
measure yet to be inaugurated.

In the South generally the effect of
the new tariff bill will be felt severely
on account of the local character of
its great industries. In those localities
where its results will be felt, rice,
sugar, iron ore and coal are the prin-
cipal articles in which the Southern-
ers are interested, and all have been
subjected to vigorous treatment.

There is a 35 per cent cut in the
duty on cleaned rice, and 50 per cent
on the uncleaned rice.

South Carolina, Florida and Louisi-
ana are much interested in this mat-
ter, and the representatives of these
states do not elish the reduction at
all. They will probably vote to re-
store the rates, but they are disposed
to rejoice that they were not treated
more badly, for at one time it looked
as if rice would be placed on the free
list in the final draft of the bill.

The Western members seem to be
fairly well satisfied with the bill. The
Democrats of that section are largely
free traders anyway.

Representative Boatner of Louisi-
ana, Democrat, said: "My objection
to the bill is that it falls below the
point of raising revenue. If they will
put a small revenue on some of the
things which are on the free list under
this bill, which would not have affected
the cost of the articles to the consum-
ers, but would have added to the re-
venue of the bill, it would have been a
measure entirely unobjectionable."

INTERNAL REVENUE SCHEDULE

Work of Formulating It, as Also In-
come Tax Provision, Is Begun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The strain
of the past week has been very severe
on all the Democratic members of the
ways and means committee, the ses-
sions frequently running far into the
night. To-day Messrs. McMillin, Bry-
an and Montgomery, members of the
sub-committee on internal revenue met
and began the formulation of the in-
ternal revenue and income tax
provisions. The internal revenue
schedule proper will not be very dif-
ficult, but the income tax scheme will
involve considerable labor. It still
appears that the increase of the whis-
ky tax, if any increase is made, will
not exceed ten cents per gallon, and
the changes in the tobacco schedule
will be very slight and directed rather
to more logical classifications than to
an increase in the tax. The whole in-
come tax question is opened up, and
it is now possible the tax may, after
all, be of that sweeping character as
to include all individuals of incomes
of \$5,000 per year and over.

The Republicans are already pre-
paring for a hard fight on the new
bill. Circular letters are now being
sent out by the thousands, signed by
Justice, Bateman & Co., the Phila-
delphic wool merchants, asking that
certain data be sent to Mr. J. C. Bar-
roughs of the ways and means com-
mittee regarding the wool question.

Harrison on the Tariff Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—Ex-
President Harrison was asked for a
state of his opinion of the new
Wilson tariff bill, but he declined pos-
itively to discuss it, having as yet
only cursorily examined it. Asked if
it was strong in its reductions as he
had anticipated, he acknowledged
that it might have been stronger, im-
plying that the reductions were not
so great as he had anticipated.

Mr. Foster Offers Fifty Cents.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 28.—There is a
plan on foot whereby the creditors of
Foster & Co., and Charles Foster will
receive fifty per cent of their money.
At a recent meeting of the creditors' com-
mittee and the governor he stated
that he was confident that he could
command sufficient funds to settle on
that basis. This would result in the
withdrawal of the suits recently filed
and stop all litigation in that direction.

"Jack the Slasher" in Waltham.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The police
believe that "Jack the Slasher,"
has left here for some new field. It
is thought that he was the man who
broke into Andrew Bennett's store in
Waltham, Mass., some time ago,
turned the faucets of molasses barrels
and dumped groceries into the sticky
substance, besides doing other damage.

More Negroes for Better Mines.

MACON, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Kansas
and Texas coal company at Beaver
yesterday evening imported 100 more
negroes from Alabama to work in
their mine 46 there. There was no
disturbance.

A prominent Mexican merchant says
that the revolutionists are a body of
determined and well armed men.



THE STORMY SEASON

Has returned and we're prepared for its coming with a new stock of footwear of every variety.
Old Hymans will find it hard to kick up such a storm as we are raising in Guthrie with our
gains in shoes, rubbers, etc. You are prone of for anything that can happen in the way of
weather if you've inspected our stock and purchased the requisites of count stable comfort
with mud and slush. The great majority travel in our shoes, they walk with us, so to speak
because everyone wants to enlist in the foot-rot brigade, and nobody can't drop lower than
our prices.

Eisenschmidt & Hetsch,
118 WEST OKLAHOMA AVENUE.

EAGLE DRUG STORE

109 HARRISON AVENUE.

Everything in the DRUG LINE

WALL PAPER AT COST.

Prescriptions Filled Day or Night. A. G. HIXON, Prop'r.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

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RICHMOND'S

SECOND HAND STORE

Is the Place for

Furniture, Queensware and Cutlery

CHEAPEST PLACE ON EARTH.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

113 OKLAHOMA AVENUE. 113

CAPITAL CITY BOOK STORE,

BEADLE'S BLOCK.

A full line of Books, Stationary, News, Office and School
Supplies always on hand.

H. A. BOYLE, Proprietor.

HOTEL ROYAL,

LEGISLATURE BUILDING,

EAST HARRISON AVENUE.

MRS. D. E. MORELAND.

LOOK HERE!

I Am Here to Stay!

If you are in want of the Celebrated Cincinnati Safe, Fire or Burglar Proof
or Fire and Burglar Proof.
If you are in want of the Celebrated American Helpmate, Singer, Royal New
Home Sewing Machine;
If you are in want of Bicycles and Tricycles, such as the celebrated Imperial
King of Scooters, the Fowler, the Oriol, the Phoenix, the Central, the
Warwick, the Road King, the Telegram, the Telephone, the Courier, the
Traveler, the New Mail and the Road Queen Bicycles, at wholesale and
retail, come and get my prices, at 100 E. Oklahoma ave., Guthrie, Ok. Ter

E. H. KNAUSS, Manager.